The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,848. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
including postage ..... „ 72 0
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Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
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Domestic Occurrence each..... „ 1 0
Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CURRIE.—July 20th, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, Hugh Currie, aged 46 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

KNOX-ORD.—At Middle Road Entally, on the 10th July, The wife of Mr. W. Knox-Ord, of a son.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

POPE.—At Ootacamund, on the 10th July, Frederick Spencer, youngest child of the Revd. G. U. Pope, aged 15th months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

COAST.—At Cawnpore, on the 8th instant, Captain M. Coast, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREEN, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship BEHAR, (1,965 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain C. A. WHITE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 24th July, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

(Last Shipping day, Thursday the 21st inst., after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1864.

Bills will not be received in this Office under advances after 1 P. M. on 21st inst.

Owners of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are hereby requested to note the terms and conditions of such Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequate Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship ORISSA, (2,946 Tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain G. N. HECTOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 29th July, at 9 A.M., from Manora, taking also Cargo, and Passengers for Galle and Calcutta.

Cargo will be received on board the day previous to the sailing day, Tuesday the 26th instant. No broken Cargo will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Company's Godown after the 26th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

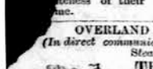
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th July, 1864.

Bills of Lading and Receipts will be issued only on Monday and Thursday.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Owners of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers at Alexandria.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery to those fond of the Inland Lake to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £15. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half face* under 2 years *free*. Reduced *fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £2, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half face*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

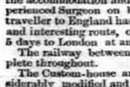
Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(Under engagement to embark Troops on the 25th instant.)



THE fine fast sailing British Frigate-built Ship ROBERT SMALL, Captain DARE, has still two large Cabins disengaged, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Passage apply to

FORBES & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail positively on 15th August.)

FOR PASSENGERS.

THE splendid Ship ADVANCE, 1,666 Tons, Captain WYLES, has capital accommodation for a few Passengers, who can be taken at Rs. 400 each, not including Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors." For particulars apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." For freight or passage, apply to Captain MARSHALL, at Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 15th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Narakel near Cochin.)

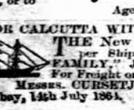
THE first-class British Ship KRISHNA, 572 Tons, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(To sail early in August.)



THE Frigate-built fast sailing Ship SOUTHAMPTON, 972 Tons register, C. R. LIMSTRONG, Commander, is ready to receive general Cargo, and has excellent accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIMSTRONG on board, or to

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR CALCUTTA WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE New A. 1 for 14 years Clipper Ship "THE SIR JAMSETJEE FAMILY," J. H. WILSON, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to

Messrs. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bark JOHANNA will be hereafter called the JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The fine Ship H. C. KIDSTONE, 1,444 Tons register, built at New Glasgow, North America, of Hecmatac and Pitch Pine in the year 1852.

While in Calcutta last September she was opened out and underwent extensive repairs, thoroughly caulked, newly metalled over patent felt, under the superintendence of the Surveyor to Lloyd's. She is now in first-rate order, and intending purchasers would do well to inspect her.

Certificates of repairs will be shown and any information given respecting price, &c. by the undersigned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Moravyshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP "MORAYSHIRE," FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Moravyshire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Euretta*, Captain JEWSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain JEWSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—To the Consignees of Cargo per Ship *King Arthur*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

N. B. The following Goods is ready on hand since last four days:—

599 Bags Rice. Mark G. M.
Shipped by Canjee Topun.

NOTICE.—The Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, having sustained a general average loss during her outward voyage, Consignees are hereby requested to call as soon as possible at the Office of the undersigned, to declare the value of their respective Goods and to sign the average agreement.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Capt. and Owners of the ship *Antipodes*.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPAY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the period for paying up the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share is extended from the 20th instant until the 31st August next, after which date Interest at the rate of 18 per Cent. per annum will be charged upon the unpaid Calls, and the Shares become liable to forfeiture. The Call to be paid into the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the period within which the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bombay Reclamation Company are to be signed has been enlarged. Persons who are entitled to sign and who are non-resident in India must do so on or before THURSDAY the 21st instant. Persons entitled to sign who are not now resident in India must sign on or before the 15th day of October 1864, but the first Call must be paid for them into the Asiatic Bank on or before Thursday, the 21st instant.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For the Promoters.

15th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, JOHN CLOVER, WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER, and JOSIAH BEAZLEY, as Merchants, at Bombay under the firm of JOHN CLOVER & Co., and at Liverpool in England under the firm of J. and W. W. CLOVER, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 30th day of June 1864.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to intimate that the business will be continued and carried on by them in Liverpool under the style and name of CURSETJEE, CLOVER & Co., and in Bombay JOHN CLOVER & Co.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, BURROWES' LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

10 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

યુમબાઈ જાઈંટ ક્રયદાક કારપોરેશ્યન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bomay, 5th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Hexfordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the unde signed.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above named Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our office on FRIDAY the 28th July, at noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to 28th July inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
4th July, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, London, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital—£1,000,000, in 20,000 *Shares of £50 each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,
UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July 1864. Agents.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લિમીટેડ.)

ઇંગ્લીનાઈટેડ મરકેનટાયએલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share will be payable at this Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 3rd August 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

खानडेश फारमींग कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 99 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M. on or before the 4th August 1864.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls by that date and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next, for the supply by contract of one hundred thousand tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal.

The specification, printed form of Tender, and all particulars connected with where and how the Metal should be stocked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office after the 18th instant.

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompay each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the Contractor whose Tender may have been accepted, as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens measuring two cubic feet to accompany each Tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
WM. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

WE the undersigned have commenced business at Bombay as General Merchants and Commission Agents under the name and style of Messrs. R. KING GILLAN & Co.

TREECUMJEE VELLJEE.
R. KING GILLAN.
DHACKJEE CASSINATHJEE.
A. D. MOOROOJEE.

Bombay, 26 Apollo Street, Fort, 16th July 1864.

જાહેર ખબર.

અત્રે નીચે ગ્રાઈ કરનારાઓએ મોટી અરથ આર, કીંગ, ગીલનની ફાર્મ નેનાજે વેપાર તથા હકથુનુ કામકાજ કારવાને શુરૂકરીછે.

તરીકમજી વેલજી
આર, કીંગ, ગીલન
ધાકુજી કોશીનાથજી
એને, ડી, મુરૂજી

મુંબઈની ૨૬ એપોલોગ્રસરીટ ફોરટ તા૰ ૧૬ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૬૪.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

થી ફીનાનશીઅલ આશોશીએશન આફ ઇંડીઆ એનડ ચાઈનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

धि फीनेंनशियल आसोसीएशन आफ इंडीया आणि च्याइना (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz:—

1st. Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 50,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 Shares to the holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and Rs. 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd. The election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. Remuneration of Directors.

NOTE.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Advertisement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention to propose an increase of Capital.

1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

NOTICES.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Goozeratee need apply. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

R. C. STOVIN,
Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Parell, 13th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE.—Messrs. N. L. and M. KHAN are requested to communicate with Messrs. Somascondrum & Co., Transit Agent, or Aga Mahomed Tukey Khan at Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay, regarding certain Cases of Goods expected by them by the *Egeria*, from London.

Turkish Consulate, 16th July 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the Land and Premises, known as the Gun-powder Works, at Mazagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Cap Manufactory, Dhall Stalk sheds, and Hay Stacks Land, and that portion of the Land within the ring fence wall which has been marked off for public roads, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on Monday the 15th August 1864.

2. The lease will convey certain rights of reclaiming the foreshore.

3. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of ten (10) per cent, of the purchase-money on the day of sale, fifteen per cent, on or before Thursday, 25th August 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before 15th November 1864; 25 per cent. on or before 16th February 1865, and the remainder on or before 15th August 1865.

4. Possession will be given on the terms of the lease being duly signed by the purchaser.

5. A plan of the Land and the terms of the lease may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

VICTORIA BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 1st August next.—Dated this 15th day of July 1864.

By the direction of the Promoters,
W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be disposed with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland Ladies', Girls', and Boys' Untrimmed Straw Hats and Caps, fine Cotton and Colored Fancy Stripped Hose, best Woollen Thread and Silk White and Colored Gawngletts, Rag Dolls, assorted Colored Berlin Wool Worsted Patterns for Cushions, with Wool to match, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Gentlemen's Collars, Silk Scarfs, Thread Gloves, Goloshes, and variety of Articles.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book of the above can be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Guns, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

One six-inch centre double geared Hand Foot Lathe, 6 feet Bed, with patent double Treadle and Driver, Centre Drill, Prong, 4 Cup Chucks for Wood, 12 inch Face Plate, 24 inch Bell Chuck, Drilling Centre, 1 Hand Rest, and 6 Tees for Turning Wood and Iron, and 6 inch compound Slide Rest complete. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have removed their Offices from Mclow Street to No. 2, Military Square. 20th July 1864. ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed to No. 35, Mclow Street. 20th July 1864. V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

WANTED TO RENT.—A small Bungalow, with a Compound, in Byculla or Mazagon, will be taken for a permanency. Address with all particulars, "Z," Office of this paper.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received ex-Classmerden, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rupees fifty (Rs. 50) per Share, is due this day, and payable at the Bank of Bombay. By order of the Board of Directors, A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman. Bombay, 21st July 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Association has been extended to the 23rd day of July instant, that day inclusive.—Dated this 20th day of July 1864. By the direction of the Promoters, W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

SALE OF 100 SHARES IN THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Monday next, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., by order of Navalchand Nanchand, one hundred Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited,) on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Cummulsey Premjee, Broker. 21st July 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th July at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Schmps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th July at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th.... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	20	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	11 41	—	
Thur.	21	Twilight ends 7.59.	5 34	6 38	0 8	0 29	
Fri.	22	Magdalene.	5 35	6 38	0 51	1 15	
Sat.	23	Uranus rises 3h.3m.	5 35	6 37	1 37	2 0	
Sun.	24	9th Sunday after Trinity.	5 35	6 37	2 24	2 48	19th July 1864.
Mon.	25	St. James.	5 35	6 36	3 12	3 38	9th Sun. 39m. 3.
Tues.	26	St. Anne.	5 35	6 36	4 8	4 38	Prince Sh. Sun. 39m. 3.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 13
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 6
ALLAHABAD	July 14	LONDON	June 15
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 13
BANGALORE	July 12	MALTA	June 25
CALCUTTA	July 13	MEERUT	July 6
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 13
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 29
DELHI	July 6	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

A story is told of an ambitious young sous lieutenant anxious to gain an insight into the law of tactics and Military combinations asking two distinguished students at the Polytecnique how he should set to work.

"Of each law study all the examples you can find in history," answered one. "Examine any exceptions that are recorded," said the other. Whether this conversation ever took place, or whether it was composed by Las Cases to illustrate a point in his Memoires, we will not decide, but that there was much sound sense in the advice of both these Military Mentors, specially in that of the latter and more paradoxical, we are quite sure. For this reason we think that our relations with China and New Zealand are particularly interesting to observe. Interesting to us as Englishmen and specially so as Anglo-Indians, who are, many of us, brought into immediate and personal relations with one of these countries, and who are all of us in constant receipt of intelligence from both countries much earlier in date than any that people in England can yet obtain. Moreover the Indian army has sent its contingent to New Zealand, and regularly garrisons British China. Now if there are any general principles at all regulating our relations with foreign countries, non-interference with the internal arrangements of other Governments and scrupulous respect for treaty obligations are among the first and most important. Perhaps treaty obligations just now might not be pleasant topics in the Foreign Office, and Sir Charles Wood might avoid the subject in a casual conversation. Still no Englishman deliberately upholds the "waste paper" theory, on the contrary we take considerable credit to ourselves as a nation that never breaks plighted faith. Now in China for years past we have notoriously interfered, and that in the most systematic way, with the internal arrangements of the Government, and in New Zealand, we fear, most certainly treaties have been construed to mean engagements binding on one side and to be kept, if quite convenient, on the other.

A vast deal of fine writing has been employed, and many theories have been invented to justify our conduct to the Maories. It is said that barbarous races must inevitably fall and die before the advancing waves of civilization, the necessity of this following from a law, conveniently assumed, that the Anglo-Saxon race are designed by Providence to occupy all such parts of the globe as are suitable to their requirements, and that the existence, or not, of previous owners is in no case to interfere with so grand a scheme.

When we add that there is a further axiom implied that the Anglo-Saxon race is too pure and altogether too superior to amalgamate with other races, the whole of this magnificent theory is set out. Remembering what we have said, it is obvious that extermination is the necessary, and, therefore, just fate of all unfortunate nations who may come in the way of the full development of our destinies. Some races are so weak that they succumb at once and scarcely make an effort to prolong their doomed existence. Such are the aborigines in Australia. Others resist desperately and die hard. Such are the Maories. When, more than a quarter of a century ago, the British first settled in New Zealand, Lord Melbourne attempted to stop the formation of the colony. He saw that the natives were determined and hardy, and he prophesied constant difficulties and dangers from their stubborn resistance to foreign intruders. The colony was, however, founded, and from the beginning it has been evident that Lord Melbourne's anticipations were well founded. The natives gave much trouble from the first, and in 1847 rose in arms and were not quieted without much bloodshed. Up to this time the actual colonists whose interests lay in getting native land for themselves had little share in the Government. But a demand was made for representative institutions, and by an Act of the Imperial Parliament in 1852 the colony obtained a constitution. Many statesmen and specially Lord Grey attribute much of the recent disturbances to the changes in the form of Colonial Government introduced at this time, and that notwithstanding the seeming share in the administration then granted to the natives. An ex-governor stated that the natives were constantly discontented because they saw that the Government was not administered for the common good of the Queen's subjects but for the advantage of the white settlers, among whom there was a passion for the acquisition of land and *they were determined to have it by fair means or foul.* These last are the words of the Governor himself and the expression of his deliberate opinion founded on knowledge. Of course when power came into the hands of men holding these views the result was inevitable. The Colonial legislature did not resist a process to which nine-tenths of its members were devoted, and the colonists acquired land at a great and increasing rate. If possible land was to be bought without fighting, but if this was not to be done then land was to be taken after a fight. The enterprising settler was not likely to be balked by "native rights" as he neither understood them nor had any desire or motive for making himself acquainted with them. The natives themselves quickly perceived the effect of the change made by the Act of 1852, and saw that it practically deprived them of the Imperial protection promised by the original treaties with their chiefs, and gave them over into the hands of the men who were longing and striving for their land. On this they began a series of organised movements to defend their possessions from their aggressive neighbours, and overlooked the terrible fact that these neighbours, ruling apparently as seemed to them good, were yet supported by the forces of a Great Empire and by no means relied upon themselves for carrying out their independent policy. How far it is right that the taxpayers in England should pay for expeditions sent to facilitate the aggressive settlers in New Zealand is a question which Mr. Mills, the member for Taunton, has most opportunely asked, and it is a question that will soon have to receive a very distinct answer. But, be this how it may, the process of extending the settlements has gone on so long and so persistently that we fear it is true, as Lord Lyveden says, that the extermination of the natives is now inevitable, and all that we can do is to "soften down the process."

If New Zealand is an exception to our rule of keeping treaties with good faith though it be to our own hindrance, China is a striking exception to our rule of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. There are not wanting those who regret this exception and deprecate it. Mr. Cobden holds this view strongly. Now the fact is that China is itself so utterly exceptional a country that it is practically impossible to apply to it the rules we observe in our intercourse with such countries as France. We have established large factories, we have created great interest in China, and we have steadily attempted to arrange our affairs by treaty. But the state of the country is such an organised anarchy that treaties do not suffice; if we trusted wholly to treaties our merchants would be killed and our property pillaged, and after all we should find that the treaty had not been broken but that the mischief had been done by one or other of the swarm of rebels who have little in common except a common desire for plunder and a common freedom from the restraints of the law. It may not be worth while to keep up a succession of wars for the China trade, but if we trust to any thing but force China trade will infallibly be destroyed. This is most unfortunate and a most undesirable state of things, but it is useless to conceal the facts; and if we condemn our China policy we ought in fairness to confess that under existing circumstances China is a country that cannot be traded with. Are we prepared to say this?

The following paragraphs appeared in yesterday's *Bombay Mercantile News*:—

"It is said that the Promoters of the Back Bay Company are using their best efforts to induce the purchasers at the auction-sale to abandon the threatened prosecution against the Company."

"It is mentioned that Mr. Maclean, Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and Mr. White, Barrister-at-Law, which last had been retained by a Bhattia merchant to contest the validity of the auction-sale of the Back Bay Reclamation's Company shares, have each been allotted two shares by the Promoters."

Of course, the Promoters are "using their best efforts" to put a stop to the legal proceedings that have been commenced against them. But our own information is that these efforts have hitherto been quite unsuccessful. Indeed, there seems to be no doubt that the question of the validity of the auction sale will now have to be tried in a Court of Justice, as the day after the Company had been registered instructions were received, by the counsel employed in the case, to prepare the plaint for the High Court.

With regard to the allotment of two shares by the Promoters to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, we need hardly say that the rumour is utterly false. Such rumours are only invented to delude the simpletons who buy these shares, and who, judging others to be as mean-spirited as their own foolish selves, are gullible enough to believe that the gift of two or more shares to the Editor of the *Gazette* would have the effect of altering the course which this journal has taken in its criticisms on the Back Bay Job. To all who are inclined to base pleasing calculations of future profits on idle stories of this kind, we would offer the advice to bear in mind the homely maxim, that "Fools and their money are soon parted."

Last year, says the *Englishman*, "Sir Charles Wood wrote to the Government of India, with reference to the redemption of the tax on land in Oudh, that the said redemption should only be allowed on land required for houses, factories, gardens, plantations, &c. With reference to the latter the Viceroy has, we hear, ruled that the word 'plantation' may be held to include plantations of tea, coffee, and the like. He has, however, ordered that in all such cases, the land must be redeemed at a rate which, if invested in four per cents. at the rate of the day, would yield an annual value equal to the rate of assessment."

The same journal hears from Assam, that the authorities there have suspended all communications with Bootan, and have stopped all payments of Dooar revenue. "Ambaree and Fallacottah have been annexed to the British dominions, the Police Posts on the Frontier have been strengthened, the Civil and Military authorities have been instructed to be on the alert, and two companies of Native Infantry are to be stationed in Cooch Behar. The Bootan government have, moreover, been informed that if, during the rains, they do not release the Bengalee captives and restore the plundered property, the British Government will take hard measures as soon as the rains are over. Report says that a Military officer now in the Punjaub is likely to have the command of the expedition."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

BIMLIPATAM, 19TH JULY.

The *Arabia* sailed for Vizagapatam.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19TH JULY.

Steamer *Orissa* anchored.

BOMBAY.

An office for the receipt and transmission of telegraphic messages was yesterday opened at Dhunmowrai.

From a Surat correspondent we learn that Mr. Cameron, the Judge and Session Judge of that place, proceeded to Broach during last week to hold the quarterly Sessions there.

Babun, woman, who was stabbed with a knife the other day by a blind Mahomedan, and who was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital in a precarious state, is now pronounced to be out of danger.

The Parsee Bigamy Case.—On the application of Mr. Anstey, one of the counsel for the defendants, this case was traversed by Mr. Justice Couch to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

At an ordinary general meeting of the Central Bank of Western India which was held yesterday, Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Vurjeevandass Madhowdass were duly re-elected as Directors of the Bank.

The Esplanade Murder Case.—The prisoner in this case was brought up on remand yesterday before the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, when the evidence of Dr. Herbert Giraud was taken. His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry until this day (Thursday.)

A hack buggy driver named Sattoo Saloo was fined yesterday by the second Magistrate of Police in the sum of rupees fifteen, on a charge of having tortured his horse. The buggywalla was convicted on the evidence of Mr. Graham, the European constable.

The reclamation of the foreshore between the Apollo Bunder and Grant Buildings has apparently come to a sudden termination. Nothing has been done towards it for weeks past, and the high tide yesterday was as near as possible submerging and carrying off a large portion of the "rolling stock."

It is said the steamer *Victoria*, stationed near the Inner Light vessel, and intended to pilot ships into harbour during the monsoon, has altogether failed in the mission. She steamed back to her moorings yesterday afternoon, with the loss of sponsons and lots of gear, and presented altogether a very dejected appearance indeed.

The workmen employed in rebuilding the Wellington Fountain at the head of the Apollo Bunder, have been engaged for some time past in erecting a cadjan covering for its mutilated remains. Probably by the time the monsoon ceases this shed will be completed, as to the completion of the fountain itself why the less said the better.

We have good authority for stating that there [illegible] was almost at a loss foundation for the rumour, to which a correspond[illegible]ais case, they had our paper yesterday referred, that the Bombay [illegible]ble witnesses who dency Bank intends to amalgamate with any [illegible] the only question Bank. The arrangements of the Directors of the [illegible]esses had averred? dency Bank are so far advanced that the Bank is [illegible] that the prosecu- position to commence business early next month. [illegible]inary testimony of premises lately occupied by the *Bombay Gaze*[illegible] witnesses, would have saved them the now being fitted up. trouble of going through with the case, but it was not so, and they had toiled for two days through the disgraceful evidence which had been brought forward, which proved that it was only a question of time, which prevented the prisoner from being in the witness box, and the prosecutor in the dock. The learned gentleman then went over the evidence, pointing out the contradictions between the testimony of the witnesses and confidently left it to the Jury, after hearing the summing up of his Lordship, who he was convinced would from his notes bear out the greater part of what had been brought forward for the defence. He confidently left the case in their hands, and trusted that the six men at the bar would be freed from this most disgraceful and disreputable conspiracy.

Mr. Barton for No 6 rose and said:—His learned friend Mr. Anstey had so exhausted the subject, had so carefully dissected each minute point in the evidence, that it left him little or nothing to say. His client, however, who had not been accused of taking any active part, required a few words on his behalf, his case was somewhat separate from the others, he only being charged with abetment. The charge would at once fall through; a sound old saying, Lord Hale, had once ruled that if a person having been concerned in the commission of a crime, goes into a witness box and gives evidence against his accomplices under a promise of pardon, his testimony was not to be believed; this under the present law was altered, for by an Act passed in the present reign, criminals were allowed to give evidence against their accomplices, but his evidence must be corroborated. The evidence of this man who had turned Queen's evidence in this case, was uncorroborated, and he trusted that the evidence of such a miscreant, who could come into that Court and unblushingly publish his own shame, as the man Dawood had done that day, would have no weight with them. The learned counsel touched upon a few more points in the evidence favourably to his client, and concluded with a most able appeal to the Jury on behalf the whole of the prisoners.

His Lordship explained to the Jury the nature of the charge upon which the prisoners were placed at the bar, and said that the learned gentlemen had so minutely gone into the evidence that, if they had been attentive, it rendered unnecessary his taking the evidence in detail and remarking thereon: nevertheless if the Jury wished he would go through the whole, giving them the benefit of any remarks they might suggest. He would, however, warn them against giving the slightest credence to the evidence of the man Dawood, unless they were decidedly of opinion that it was corroborated by the testimony of others, standing by itself unsupported, it was not evidence upon which any one of the prisoners should be convicted.

The foreman for the Jury declined hearing the evidence read over, and the Jury having retired for half an hour, returned saying they could not agree. His Lordship said they must retire again, and the Judge in a little more discussion, when he had no doubt they would arrive at a unanimous verdict. They were absent an hour, and again returned into Court saying they could not agree: and were told to retire until they could. At half-past seven his Lordship sent for them, and upon their saying they could not agree, they were discharged, and the prisoners were enlarged upon their own recognizance, to appear again when called upon.

The Court rose at 7-30 P. M.

Death of Lieutenant Yorke, at Sholapore.—It is with regret that we beg to announce the death, from cholera, of Lieutenant Yorke, Royal Artillery, at Sholapore, on the morning of the 16th instant. This promisingly young officer was much respected, by all, in the Battery, and added much to the comfort, and amusement, of the men. Only the evening previous to his death he assisted in the performance, at the Theatre.—*Deccan Herald.*

A Melancholy Case.—We regret to learn that a serious case of cutting and wounding occurred on Sunday evening in the Sudder Bazaar. The particulars—so far as we can learn—appear to be these:—It seems that a Railway Guard, named Jefferies, entertained some feeling of dislike with respect to a young man of the name of Harrison, an Assistant of Mr. Faulconer, the Auctioneer. Some dispute appears, took place respecting money matters—Jefferies, it is understood, having been indebted to Harrison. About six months ago, the case was submitted to Captain Day, the Magistrate at Khandalla, when a verdict was passed in Harrison's favour. Jefferies, we have been informed, was heard to swear, on that occasion, that he would have Harrison's life. Harrison on hearing this threat, reported it to Captain Day, who very properly, and very promptly, ordered Jefferies to furnish securities, that he would preserve the peace for six months. But before the expiry of this period, the two men, unfortunately, happened to meet, at the same place. The particulars of this meeting we give with caution, as of course it is simply a report of that which we have heard—not seen. Jefferies is said to have had a pistol in his possession, which when he pulled out of his pocket—it is alleged that—he presented it at the head of Harrison—observing, at the same time, that he (Harrison) would not be long alive. Alarmed at his unexpected position, Harrison made a noise, upon which Jefferies ran to the back of the house. Harrison followed him, and a scuffle ensued during which Jefferies we are informed inflicted two severe wounds on the neck and breast of Harrison. Major Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, is, at present, investigating the case. When he finishes his inquiry, we shall give further particulars: but we believe that the charge will be found to be the leading features of the case.—*Id.*

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.—*20th July.*)

Forgery on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.—A Portuguese, late a clerk in the employ of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, named John Thomas Fernandez, is at present in custody on a charge of having forged the name of Jerome Burns on three cheques on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, amounting in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 2,200, and the following information was laid against him at the Fort Police Office yesterday by Mr. Jerome Burns, who on being sworn, stated:—I am a Civil Engineer in the employ of the Bombay Contract and Building Company. I know the prisoner John Thomas Fernandez. He was employed by the Company as a clerk and was sent to me at Carwar. He was discharged on my recommendation. I have an account with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. On going to the Bank yesterday I observed an entry in the book, an entry of a cheque purporting to be in my name for seven hundred rupees. I at once saw that the cheque which was shown to me had been forged. In consequence of enquiries I made, other forged cheques for rupees five hundred and another for rupees one thousand were shown to me. I went in search of the prisoner whom I found near the Bank of Bombay. I seized him and took him to the Chartered Bank. The prisoner had opportunities of seeing my signature daily while he was under me, and he also had opportunities of knowing that I had an account with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. I am certain that these cheques were not drawn by me, and the signature on each of them "Jerome Burns" is a forgery.

In addition to the above information Mr. John Lowe Brodie, the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, likewise deposed as follows:—

Yesterday it was brought to my notice that a cheque for rupees seven hundred, purporting to bear the signature of Jerome Burns, who has an account with the Bank, had just been presented, and that Mr. Jerome Burns who was in the Bank at the time, had declared the cheque to be a forgery. On examination we found that two other cheques, one for Rs. 500, and another for Rs. 1,000, had been presented and paid, the former on the 15th and the latter on the 18th instant. These two cheques were likewise shown to Mr. Burns which appear to be forgeries. The prisoner has an account with the Bank, and the three cheques bear the same numbers as those in the cheque-book issued to him. From information I have received I believe that the prisoner, John Thomas Fernandez, has forged the name of Mr. Jerome Burns on these three cheques. I charge the prisoner with forgery, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until this day (Thursday.)

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Refusing Fare.—A hack buggy driver, named Ahmed Dawood, was placed at the bar, charged with having refused to take a legal fare from Mr. J. Mendoza, Graduate of the Grant Medical College.

From the evidence given by the prosecutor it appears that yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock he went to the buggy stand at Mazagon for a buggy. He saw there the prisoner with his buggy. Mr. Mendoza got into it and told him to drive him to Matarpacady, but the buggywalla refused to do so. Witness upon this took him first to a policeman and then to Mr. Knight, European constable, in whose presence he refused to take him to Matarpacady.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.
Fourteenth Day, Wednesday, 20th July 1864.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

His Lordship took his seat at 10 o'clock, and the case adjourned from Tuesday was resumed, with the same Jury.

Ismail Ibrahim was called, who said:—I am a wrapper seller. I live on the ground floor of a house facing the prosecutor's. On the evening the assault took place I was in my house. About 9 o'clock in the evening, that evening about 10 o'clock at night near Omee's house. I heard Mumdee give them an order saying "go and beat him." I saw them go upstairs, which leads to the prosecutor's rooms. They all had sticks in their hands. Mumdee remained standing below. About five minutes after they had gone up I followed them. I went to the rooms of the prosecutor, and these people were assaulting him. I stood at the door. I did not go in because I saw them beating the prosecutor, and I was afraid. I ran away, and meeting a sepoy gave information that an assault was being committed. I brought him to the house, and then went to my own room. Mumdee was not there when I came down to call the sepoy. I did not see the prisoners go away.

By Mr. Anstey.—I was examined before the Magistrate. I did tell the Magistrate that my brother was present at the assault. I did not tell the Magistrate that when I heard Mumdee give the order I went for a sepoy, and that when I came back the prisoners had already gone.

Hukoo Mean said.—I am a fireman employed on the Railway. I know the prosecutor. I remember the night he was beaten. I was in a house on that night about 9 o'clock on the opposite side of the street. I saw all the prisoners coming towards the house. I was standing in the verandah. They all had sticks in their hands. Six of them entered the prosecutor's house. The first five prisoners and another man, Dawood, the sixth prisoner, remained downstairs. I know all the prisoners by sight, but know the names of three only. After they had entered I could see through the window from the opposite side, that they were beating with sticks. I called out but no one answered. I then went home. The prisoners had not come down when I left. Mumdee was also there when I went away.

By Mr. Anstey.—I was in the verandah of Hajee Adam's house, about 10 minutes before the prisoners came. I had not been inside the house, I called, but he did not answer. I had come there for the purpose of getting some money from Hajee Adam.

By Mr. Barton.—I was committed to jail through the P. & O. Company for receiving an advance and not fulfilling my engagement. I have been in jail twice. I was confined four months for an assault. I mentioned the name of Mumdee to the prosecutor about four days after the assault took place, when I met him in a coffee house.

Imam Ally, police constable, said:—I was on duty on the night when this assault took place. I heard no alarm. Ismail came to me and told me. I went with him to the house, and upon going upstairs saw the prosecutor and his father lying down insensible. Blood was upon the ground. Their clothes were also covered with blood. A mehta and some women were in the room. The prosecutor had two wounds on the head, and his father one. I saw marks as of blows on their backs and ribs. I took them in a gharry to Mr. Edginton. The prosecutor then mentioned the names of three of the persons who had assaulted him. I then took them to the Hospital, and their wounds were dressed. I took them back to Mr. Edginton. I arrested two of the prisoners that evening on this charge. I found the Rs. 60 in notes on the floor.

Mr. A. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, said:—The prosecutor was brought to me on the night the assault took place. He had two cuts on the head, and his clothes were bloody. He mentioned some names to me as of those who had taken part in the assault. Two men were taken into custody and brought before me the next morning. They were arrested by my order.

Govind Gunnee, police duffadar, recollected the prosecutor making a charge against two persons whom he named, and a third whom he said he did not know well. The prosecutor said he had been beaten and Rs. 60 taken from him. A man was with him who he said was his mehta, who, when asked how much money had been lost, said he did not know exactly but it was somewhere about Rs. 300.

This was the case for the prosecution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SONAR CASTE FUND.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—A correspondent, "O. P. Q. R." of the *Times of India*, in reply to another "Q in the Corner," of the same journal, has blurted out a far-fetched excuse in extenuation of an unwarranted and insolent liberty a mock-leader seems to have taken with the poor Sonar community. The meeting that is reported to have been convened did really and truly consist of the father and brothers of the so called leader, his son and father-in-law, his brother-in-law and (still obscure) "O. P. Q. R." But the point most naturally occurs that when one assumes an arbitrary authority which the community at large are not willing to make an easy concession of, what on earth prevents that fellow showing more sense and at once retiring in peace to make room for more worthy and honest persons? This sort of persistence in the man will tend rather to injure the cause of the whole caste than do it any earthly good. As regards "Q. in the Corner," none who hit aright will, I venture to say, believe, as alleged, his ignorance of the etiquette of civilized meetings.

20th July. RING-LEADER.

THE POISONING CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your issue of the 19th instant contains a letter signed a "Petit Juror," expressing surprise that my Assistant, Mr. Edginton, and I should have allowed a gang of poisoners to escape from the gallows, and stating that had we received the voluntary confessions of the three prisoners who confessed to the police havildar, the result might have been very different to what it was. As this letter is calculated to reflect on our credit I deem it my duty to state that the three prisoners in question did make their confession before us, and had we been called upon we could have deposed to this fact, therefore if this was the only connecting link required in the evidence to secure the conviction of the perpetrators of this pre-meditated and cruel murder, it is indeed to be deplored that we should not have been allowed an opportunity of furnishing that link which, from the evidence of police havildar Motee Wittoo, given before the High Court on the 14th instant, it was clear we were able to supply.

20th July. F. H. SOUTER,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

INTEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Permit me to offer a few remarks in an article which appeared in the *Catholic Examiner* of the 16th instant, with reference to a soldier, who had been rewarded for good conduct, wherein the writer animadverts most strongly on the vice therein complained of, and hinting at the comparative impunity with which drunkenness is dealt by the magistracy. I know nothing about the individual that has called forth the strictures in question, but merely *principle* urges me to address you on the subject. The man may, as stated, have been in hospital suffering from *delirium tremens*, but can it be argued from this that he was an habitual drunkard, and if so, whether his propensity was known to his superior officers, who had the watching over him, and who were the competent parties to decide as to his fitness or otherwise for the distinction conferred on him. It may be said that a habit of this description cannot be hidden, but instances have been known where people have so managed as to elude the very suspicion of it; though indulging to an extent, that those acquainted with them had not the remotest idea of. That the vice of intemperance is greatly on the increase, there is not the least doubt about; and will continue to be a most serious grievance, till some stringent measures are adopted by the "powers that be" in the right direction; which cannot be effected without their dealing with the very fountain head and source of the evil, *i. e.*, in the vending of the article itself; but for all that it does not follow that the man in question deserved the remarks made in the said article. Common Christian charity, I should think, ought to have moved the writer to pass the occurrence over in silence. Nor is he justified in stating that this is a vice passed over with impunity for, I believe, that every instance brought to notice is met with punishment, by way of fine, and even with imprisonment, where the offence has been too often repeated. This surely is not dealing lightly with such an offence! And it may also be said that in civil employment great objection is shown to those who are addicted to this vice, whereas the writer above referred to would lead me to believe the contrary. JUSTICE.

20th July.

THE SAILOR'S HOME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The season has closed for trade in this city, and we now sit down to count our gains and lay our plans for increasing our idle capital by raising Banks and all sorts of gim-crack schemes, practicable and impracticable, trusting to the tag of future shareholders whether it shall sink or swim with many of them.

The Back Bay Reclamation has stunned the share market; no more "concerns" are likely to be started this year. Even the "China" has gone to bed with influenza, a shocking cold with loss of voice. What's to become next? A few "rum sticks" are concocting telegrams and getting the Bunnesh brokers at a disadvantage; but upon the whole there is really nothing to do. The jobbers are scratching holes in their trowser pockets; heavy tiffins and beer are in demand, to be paid for. Oh dear me! by blue pill, and black draught, and night-mare. What's to be done next? No pieces goods, no band-stand, no cotton, no hurdle-races, no news, no business: what will become of us? Why don't the Bench of Justices get up a meeting every other day? It's worth sixpence to see an old gentleman trying to put a good face on an ugly business, and a reverend friend helping the old man to look ridiculous. It's wrong to laugh at the misfortunes of our friends, and yet without knowing why, we sometimes cannot help it. Our youngish men have taken to fishing on the flats, and this accounts for the easy way we have tided over the strike among the muttonchops.

Where's the grand invitation banquet promised by our enterprizing friend Sorabjee Nanabhoy at the opening of the patent slip? What's to be done, is the question. Where are all our "Promoters?" and what are they at? Is there positively nothing more to "promote?" Something useful and creditable let it be, something to do as well as to talk about. There's the Sailor's Home or a *part* of the Sailor's Home on the verge of the Esplanade looking with contempt upon us. Can we stand that? The sailors call it a "rage," a "hulk," a "hermaphrodite." Can't we set her up with a main-deck, a forecastle and a quarter deck? Two stories are required to make her look like a craft worthy of her owners and able to berth her crew. She helped to carry our cotton to market: will nobody help her? Three Promoters are wanted: will nobody step forward? Now's the time my hearties. Help for the SAILOR'S HOME!

BENGAL.

The Branch of the new Bank, The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Corporation, Limited, which has been established here, opens for business we observe on the 18th instant. This Bank, formed to aid the efforts of the Scinde Railway Company and capitalists to develope the resources of the valley of the Indus, has found it necessary to spread out its branches to the great connecting marts of the country, and we have no doubt the increasing trade of the whole line of the Indus will extend its influence here, and not only bring grist to its own Band but to the merchants forming the connecting links with the Financial Capital of India and its most distant Provinces. —*Englishman, July* 12.

A notice of warning is given by the Municipality to importers and dealers in salted and other provisions of the liabilities they incur by offering for sale their damaged goods. The notice will be found in the usual place and is not given before it was wanted. It has been too much the practice here for owners to sell off goods which are found unfit for the consumption of the class they supply, to be absorbed by the lower dealers of the bazar, who continue, by all sorts of devices and adulteration, to pass off the unsound food upon the poorer classes. The practice has been so universal, that even Government does not come out with clean hands. The quantities of unsound and rejected Beer that has been sold by order of the Commissariat has been frequently large. We shall see now a change for the better in all this, and victuallers and importers are now fairly warned of the consequences of their still resorting to the old method of getting rid of their damaged goods.—*Id.*

A letter from the Punjaub informs us that none of the Hill tribes have shown any willingness to mix themselves up in the Cabool quarrels. They say that they simply require their own independence, and will not shed their blood for money.—*Id., July* 13.

The would-be philanthropists who objected to the Whipping Bill on the ground that it was opposed to humanity, will, of course, note with pain and sorrow, the sentences given in cases of theft by the new Magistrate, Mr. Theodore Dickens. But those who know what the Native character really is, and how little, among the class from which criminals are furnished, the mere going to jail is looked upon as a punishment, will be glad to find that our Magistrates are beginning to see that the law should, whenever possible, be carried out, and a punishment awarded which, while it serves as a warning to the criminal, saves the Government the expense of keeping him in comparative idleness. When Ramdyal Bearer and Ali Bux Khitmudgar thoroughly understood that in addition to a term of imprisonment with hard labor, they will get a sound flogging, they will begin to discover that, were it merely for the purpose of saving their skin, honesty is decidedly the best policy. With regard to Europeans, moreover, though we have always objected to any law which would subject them to the decision of a Native Magistrate vested with the power of flogging, yet with an Englishman on the bench, a few cases of stripes may go some way to stop the robbery by loafers which has been for so long the curse of Calcutta, and to teach those "old offenders" to whom the House of Correction seems a pleasant haven of refuge; that there is such a thing as a punishment far severer to themselves and less expensive to the government. It is perhaps a kindness then to warn the "gentry" who haunt Flag Street and its environs, that there is such a law as the Whipping Bill and that the European community even would feel no great disapproval were its provisions occasionally put in force to teach a parcel of able-bodied, lounging lazy ruffians that they cannot be suffered to prey upon those who work. Thirty or forty stripes might also do considerable good to those "amiable men" who roam about the bazaars with knuckle-dusters on their hands and knives ready to stick into the eyes of any one who may happen to displease them. Six months' or a year's imprisonment with hard labour would retain a very salutary hold on such a man's mind if it were prefaced and ended by a severe whipping.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Court Martial on Major Murray closed the case for the prosecution on Tuesday. The defence was to have been entered upon yesterday, and it was expected that the whole proceedings would be over by Friday. Thus this will be the shortest Court Martial on record in modern times.—*Allahabad Observer, July* 14.

The young Rajah of Jeysulmere suddenly died on the last day of the Moharrum. It appears that on that day he went out shooting; on returning to his palace he complained of being ill, and died within an hour afterwards. He had ascended the guddee when only three years old, and was 23 years of age. There have been some disturbances at the capital regarding the succession.—*Id.*

We hear from Cawnpore that "another disagreeable occurrence has taken place in H. M.'s 88th Connaught Rangers. It appears that Captain Verner, who is only awaiting the appearance of his retirement from the service in the *London Gazette*, a few evenings since sauntered into the Club, and perceiving that Loo was going on, desired to be allowed to cut in. Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, who happened to be one of the players and [illegible] not over-polite manner, [illegible] Captain Verner joins. I know no [illegible] of some[illegible] taste [illegible] such a [illegible] and wrote a letter to Captain Verner to that effect. Colonel Maxwell has given it as his opinion of such conduct, who, in his turn, answered in such a letter, demanding an apology, which Captain Verner indignantly declined to give. There we now [illegible] and the matter has gone up to General Becher. *Id.*

CABOOL.

[illegible] Allee, Koomadan, and Mohamed Hussun, Duffadar of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's cavalry, who were wounded in the Bajgah battle, arrived here to-day and gave the following account about the Ameer and the Sirdar:—

"Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having supplied his troops with six days' food and expense was anxiously waiting for the Ameer, the moment the Ameer joins the Sirdar, they will march to fight with Ufzul Khan. We passed the Ameer's camp at Ukrabad where we were informed that Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan with four thousand troops had been ordered by the Ameer to join Mohamed Allee Khan. Sirdar Ufzul Khan with his army was at Rooee and was ready to meet Ameer Shere Allee Khan."

Sirdar Khooshdil Khan has issued an order in Cabool to the effect that no mounted person is to enter the Bala Hissar. From Ghuzneen news has been received to the effect that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan with his troops was expected at that place on the 17th Moharrum, (23rd June,) and that the Sirdar would halt there until the receipt of a reply to his letter from the Ameer.

It is ascertained from some Caboolee merchants that Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the governor of Heerat

in a particular direction, it ought really to train them all, and if one faculty more than other, certainly the judgment. Now, doubtless military doctors are not in the least anxious to have any increase of work in the shape of committee or court-martial duty for the mere sake of filling up their time; but it is quite reasonable that they should object to being put on a footing with regard to these duties which must make them appear to their subordinates as the inferiors of other officers, when in reality they feel themselves at least equally well qualified.

The limit which we proposed to ourselves for these remarks has already been far exceeded, and yet we have not touched on all the questions which affect our subject. Before concluding, however, we must warn the authorities, that it will be altogether unjust and useless for them, should the war which is lowering over us break out, to accuse the medical profession of want of patriotism if its members hesitate, even then, to join our armies: the doctors have urged their demand for redress during a period of profound peace, after nobly fulfilling their duties in times of great national trial; and since their just demands have been ignored, they will only be doing a duty to themselves and their profession, if they refuse to sacrifice themselves to save from the consequences of grasping pride those who ignore and contemn them at all other times. No. Let the doctors but hold out a little longer; necessity often becomes a law to those who know not justice; all their just demands must be shortly conceded, and they will yet see the Horse Guards and War Office gnashing their teeth over a piece of very humble pie.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, JUNE 7.

(BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR R. T. KINDERSLEY.)

Keenan vs. *Handley.*

This case was argued some time since. The bill was filed by Ellen Keenan to enforce performance of a promise to grant an annuity, a promise to marry being likewise charged as a consideration, and insisted on at the trial. The substance of the case was that the defendant, known in sporting circles as Captain Handley or Coverdale, had met the plaintiff in Piccadilly, and that they had cohabited together in Stanley-street, Pimlico, also at Surbiton, St. Leonard's, and a place called "Marion's" at Elstree, and that she had passed as his wife, as Mrs. Handley, in which name he had addressed a number of letters to her, and also as Mrs. Coverdale; that she had a child by him in October, 1860; a co-plaintiff, and represented by her mother as next friend, and that while she was still in her room and subsequently he promised to marry her, the promise usually being to be performed when he returned from Doncaster, or some other place where he had engagements. That he likewise promised to settle an annuity of 150*l.* a year upon her, and deeds were actually prepared, but that neither of such promises were ever carried out. It appeared that they had some disagreements, and the plaintiff swore by her affidavit that on one occasion, when she was in the drawing-room, he went down upon his knees and implored her to forgive him. He had subsequently ceased to cohabit with her, alleging that she received visits from other gentlemen, and he was now married to another person.

The defendant had put in his answer, by which he denied the allegations with respect to the promise to marry entirely, and swore that on one occasion the plaintiff was so violent that she threatened to stab him with a knife.

The following letters were relied on by the plaintiff in support of the claim generally and of the promise to marry:—

"Elstree, Sep. 25, 1861.

"My dear Nelly,—Since I have been back from Doncaster your manner to me is quite changed. Have you ceased to love me? You say I am altered; so I may, but not in love for you; it has never changed, but I cannot bear to see you in the unhappy state you are in; it makes me unhappy as well. You said this morning that you were sorry that you came back here, as you took no interest in anything. If that is the case, Nelly, you must have ceased to love me, as no woman can go about without taking an interest in the property of the man she loves. You will some day, Nelly, find out how you have wronged me. Yesterday you said you did not [illegible] for anything as long as I provided for my [illegible]. Now, dearest Nelly, to show you how I [illegible] you, I will never allow that to come to [illegible]. If you are determined to leave me, having [illegible] to love me, I will do the following for [illegible]. I will allow you 150*l.* a year, to be paid [illegible] like, on the following considerations—[illegible] that you live quietly in the country with [illegible] two children (not by any means in London); [illegible]ird, that I may see you and my child when- [illegible] I like; third, that if ever you should break [illegible] conditions you will give my child up to [illegible].

"The second letter had no date, but, the post-mark being the 15th of October, 1861, it was proved by the defendant to have been written

"Mr. Diver's, High-street, Newmarket.

"My dear Nelly,—Since I have been here I have been thinking seriously of what took place the other night, and the more I think of it the more convinced I am that it will be utter ruination to your happiness and mine if we were to marry, and it is not without a great struggle and pain to my feelings that I have come to the conclusion that a parting between us is necessary. Such being the case, I feel the sooner the step is taken the less painful it will be for both of us. At the same time, you know me well enough to be sure that I shall not part with you and my child without doing everything in my power to make you happy and comfortable. The thing I propose is this—that you should be a cottage in the country where you could live comfortable with my child, and I will allow you 150*l.* a year, to be continued to you while you live alone, and to your child after your death, should she survive you. I think that Devonshire, being your own county, will be best for you; and if you like to go there I will furnish your cottage for you. Now, dear Nelly, do think seriously over this, and see if it is not the best for both of us. I will always be a friend to you. Do let me hear as soon as possible what you think, and, if you wish advice, consult Starling, and I will see him if you like."

This was the gentleman who prepared the deeds, the transaction being rendered abortive by the plaintiff's refusal to live in the country. It further appeared that the defendant had registered the child as Lucy Coverdale at Surbiton and stated that he was the father, and had had it baptized at the same place in the same name.

Mr. Glasse, Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, and Mr. Hemings appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Baily, Mr. Overend (of the Common-law Bar), and Mr. Toulmin for the defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine examined the plaintiff as follows:—I am a single woman. My name is Ellen Keenan. In 1859 I accidentally became acquainted with the defendant near Hyde Park, and a connexion was formed between us, which lasted for a considerable time. I had one child previously, and another by him, born on 1st of October, 1860. Fourteen days after my confinement the defendant promised to marry me. It was in my room. He asked me if I was happy. I said "No." He asked what would make me happy. I said if he married me. He said he would. Did not know till after that he had an estate at Deacon's-hill. Told me he would settle it on me and my child. He would marry me as soon as he came back from Dublin. He had a groom named Wilcox, whose wife was impertinent to me, and the defendant said if his wife (meaning the plaintiff) was insulted he should leave. In August 1861, being about to go to Dieppe, he said when he returned he would marry me, and when he returned I reminded him of his promise, and he renewed it. I said I was very unhappy, and would not live with him longer. While at Surbiton I was called Mrs. Coverdale. Left next day after a letter was left on the breakfast table (this letter was a portion of a disagreement afterwards made up). After this I was very ill, and while in the drawing-room he again renewed his promise to marry, and went on his knees and begged me to forgive him, and that I should go into the country. After we left St. Leonard's our connexion ceased. No application was ever made for the affiliation of my child, now three years and a half old, which had not been maintained by the defendant. Had always been ready to marry him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Overend.—I am living in lodgings with my child. Previously had two children by the same father; one died. For four or five years was under the protection of one gentleman. Knew another. In 1855 I went to Constantinople alone, my object being to join a gentleman there, but did not meet him, and came back alone. Not with him. The first child was born in 1856. The expenses of the journey were paid by a gentleman on condition of being repaid. Went by the name of Mrs. Carter. The gentleman at Constantinople was killed. Had another child in 1858, living with the same gentleman all the time. Left him three months before I met the defendant. Received money from the father of the child, not from any other. Never told both that they were the father of this child. Did not receive 16*l.* from one and 35*l.* from the other till some years after; certainly not; it was to be settled on the child. One was a baronet. The baronet was the father of my child. Never told the other that he was. Received for the child's support from both. Went by the name of Mrs. Carter, and by the name of Mrs. Boyles now. Met the defendant near Hyde Park. Went home with me. Took lodgings in Stanley-street, and lived there and at Surbiton. Was called Mrs. Coverdale. Called Mrs. Handley in his presence by the servants, and introduced to a dentist in that name. At Surbiton a year. Never cohabited with the defendant since 1860. Not living under any protection, but as a respectable woman. Have never gone to the theatre with gentlemen for a very long time. I swear it. Never assaulted the defendant, or broke my parasol over his head. Merely spoke to him at Goodwood, not at Ascot, and asked him why he did not do something for the child. Might have pushed him. Was very unhappy. When he promised to marry me no one was present. Never asked him; reminded him only; it was a voluntary act of his. Mrs. Fawcett, of Kingston, heard him say I was bound to honour and obey him as his wife. When he asked my forgiveness we were alone. Made no preparation for marriage. He said he did not want it to be known, as he had a lawsuit; not till it was over. Did not press him to marry. Was never violent, though we had quarrels. Told me I was to live in the country. I think I did not receive 200*l.* from him; not more than 100*l.* He once complained that I came to London without his knowledge. I live in the neighbourhood of Kensington. Have lived there for seven months. In lodgings. Asked him to enable me to take lodgings, and live respectably with my two children. I manage to live on what I have—50*l.* a year. Kind friends assist me, knowing how I am placed. A gentleman has helped me. I am not under his protection or that of any other. Gentlemen have called on me. I decline to say where I got the means of furnishing, or what I live on besides.

Re-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Captain Handley knew the life I had been leading with the baronet and the other person. I told him. After he knew he promised to marry me. He knew of the two children, and that both gentlemen settled some money. The settlement was made subsequently—not by the baronet. The defendant promoted it. I intended to go to the Crimea. Had friends of some wealth; and now receive assistance from friends previously known.

By the Court.—That is all I have. I represented my position, and appealed to their benevolence. There is no truth in the allegation that I am leading a disreputable life. I still support my children. The defendant's child is a girl. He has since married. Was annoyed by his wife in the park; she twice shook her head at me, and stepped on my foot. I consulted my attorney. The defendant and his wife—and she also alone—drove up and down Sloane-street, and looked at my lodgings in a marked manner, and he pointed out the house. After that she addressed me. Received money from the defendant through Mr. Starling. Fifty pounds a year is all I have. I am in debt, trying to manage to live.

An affidavit was then read by Mr. Starling as to the preparation of deeds to grant the annuity, and he being sworn, deposed that all he therein stated was true.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then commented upon the evidence. A promise to marry was said not to be a ground for equity, although it was a legal promise, but by anomaly, on an action for breach of promise, the plaintiff could not be a witness, although she might in an action for seduction, which was in the name of the father. It was improbable that any one would be present, nor was it likely there would be a correspondence as in cases of courtship. The plaintiff had substantially told the truth; her unfortunate mode of life had taught her worldly knowledge; she would know that such a life and having children would not increase her attractions, by which she gained her livelihood, and the defendant being a racing man his income was precarious, and if good looks gone, she might be turned into the street, incapable of gaining a subsistence. Her account was natural; she was unhappy, and at one time he was deeply attached to her, and the offer of marriage was highly probable. She was on a sick bed with his own child, under circumstances to confirm the story. Poor woman! She had no means to enforce it, and dared not press it, and the result was an arrangement through Mr. Starling, which was nearly carried out, and it was a disgrace to any honourable man so to skulk from his promise to a woman who lay on his bosom, and from whom he learnt all the secrets of her heart, and then had the infinite baseness, when he had acted as her accomplice to cast imputations upon her, drag her before this public tribunal, and torture her there; and, even if she had spoken falsely, his baseness would not sanctify his conduct, and, having betrayed her confidence and acted as he had done, even if she were a common strumpet, he had done all he could to keep her so. A woman when she became a mother became a different being, and she solemnly declared she was living respectably.

Mr. Baily then argued the case on the question whether the plaintiff was entitled to relief in this court, and contended that this case was not within the authorities, and the plaintiff must fail. *She might bring* an action to-morrow for breach of promise of marriage. This alleged contract had not been initiated until after the time when an order of affiliation might have been made. A party could not come into this court for payment of an annuity. Here there was no mutuality or consideration. The plaintiff declined to state how she subsisted, but on the whole evidence there was a prevarication with respect to the two fathers which threw a doubt on the rest. If there was a promise to marry, it was remarkable that until the last letter there was no reference to it, and then only "If we were to marry it would be ruinous," &c. But, even if there was a promise, there was no contract to lay hold upon.

Captain Henry Edward Handley was then called by Mr. Overend.—I am the defendant in this suit. Have been in the army, as a lieutenant in the Scots Greys, in the Crimea; have answered the bill, and that answer is true. Plaintiff was confined in October, 1860; was with her a fortnight after. Never asked her if she was happy and what would make her so; nor if she would marry me, nor promised to marry her, nor to settle on her the Deacon's-hill property; had not heard of it then, nor till August, 1861. Never told her I would settle it on her or the child. At Hastings for a short time with her, three or four months, only two days at a time. Never went to Dublin; had no intention. Never promised to marry her at any other time. Went to Dieppe in August, 1861. Went on Saturday and returned on Monday. Never told her I would marry her then, or at any other time. I saw her on my return and in September at Marion's. She put the same question as she had many times done, whether I would marry her, and I said I would not. She first asked me at Surbiton. I said I could not. Again, in July; I again said I could not. She again asked me in September before she left Elstree. She then went to St. Leonard's. On several other occasions she asked me to marry her. I always said I could not. On no occasion whatsoever promised to marry her. Never reminded me of a promise to marry, and asked me to fulfil it. Told me she was very unhappy twice at Surbiton, and once at Elstree. Wrote to her in September, after two of her statements. She expressed a desire to leave me if I did not marry her. I went away early, and left a letter on the table. I came back some time after for the day; said nothing about marrying her, only told her I was going to Newmarket. She told me previously she would not stop if I did not marry her. Saw her ten days after at Elstree; never went on my knees and begged of her to forgive me, or said that I would marry her, or anything of that kind. I expected she was gone and when I found her there only conversed about her leaving immediately. I left the same evening, and she did directly after, that day or the day after. She went to St. Leonard's; my connexion has never been renewed since. I married in April, 1862. It is not true that I told any one she was to honour and obey me as my wife, nor turned away a groom for insulting her, but because he was drunken and neglected his business. Had one or two letters from her between her confinement and the time of her leaving. She had a maid, Eliza King, who was discharged twice, but was ultimately with her. Met her at Ascot; she called me names and assaulted me at Goodwood; called in the police. Never molested her since, and since my marriage have lived at several places in Hans-place. Never pointed her out offensively. Not the slightest truth in the charge that I was a party to the maintenance from the two fathers. Saw agreement at Surbiton of the baronet. Never knew it before. Knew all along she was trying to get an allowance. First heard of it in July, 1861. Said to her that the person who was the father ought to make her an allowance. No party to that allowance. She was turning out papers. Left it about. The servant called my attention to it. Saw the outside. Kept it, and saw the inside. Never asked her to keep the intention of marrying her secret. Had no lawsuit. Supplied her with money; 200*l.*, I should think, in three or four months.

By the Court.—I found the paper from the baronet after.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—All the notes of evidence have been read to me—I believe so, to the best of my belief. Left the court that I might not hear it. Income not more than 1,200*l.* or 1,400*l.* a year, if so much. I swear it. Have made no provision for the child. Have strong reasons to suspect it is not mine. Had reasons one month before my marriage. Knew my present wife a year before. Met her in Scotland. Her family reside there. Their name is Ward. At Glasgow. Friends of mine. Saw her there and in Dublin; not with her parents. Engaged to marry her in February or March, 1862. She was at 33 Montpelier-square alone. Previously to marriage never took her about alone anywhere; always has some one, a servant, with us. Witnesses to my marriage were my brother and Mr. Bicknell, her sister, and a friend, a niece. Plaintiff was living at Brompton when I first met her. Did not sleep with her that night. We both took apartments in the name of Coverdale. We passed as Mr. and Mrs. Coverdale; my name in sporting circles. The lodging-housekeeper knew me. I paid for them; I suppose you call that taking them. Shall not swear what you like. It is true that I took them for her. Did not sleep there often not 14 times; always left before 6. Only kept old shooting coat there. Knew in some degree her former life, of her connexion with the baronet, only of one child; never mentioned the name. She said the person, not the baronet, was father of both children. Agreement given to me by her own servant. Showed it over to me on the drawers while packing up the things. Not intended for me to read, but I suspected her of cheating me, not of being virtuous, but having others to come and see her. Knew she was a loose woman. Servant, not young, was packing up my things. A fortnight after her confinement had no doubt it was my child. Not sufficient affection to mention marriage. Said she was uncomfortable then; not why. Never asked her why, because I knew that servants were bothering her. On my solemn oath, never asked her why. Went to see about the servants. Was there all along. She said, "Servants annoy me; I am uncomfortable." Did not see her every day. She complained of the servants being drunk. Nothing said about marriage then. She was down stairs. She said "I think you ought to marry me." I said I couldn't. She flew into a great rage, and I left the house. Not a word of tenderness. She was in a bad temper, and before that, because I was going away. She had talked of my losing large sums, and I ought to marry her to secure money to her and the child. Had lost money on the turf. Did not part friends. Came back in a week. Have no recollection of speaking to Mr. Starling about settling Deacon's-hill. It was not mentioned in relation to the settlement, to the best of my belief. Never went on my knees. She was very ill, and I made arrangements for her to remain. Asked her how it was she had not left the house. Asked her how she was. She said she could not go. Never returned to her except for half an hour at St. Leonard's, and one day at Elstree. Eliza King was at Elstree. Never slept there to the best of my belief. Positively never slept with her after last return from Newmarket. Remained very late; between 11 and 12. Came to town to the British Hotel, Cockspur-street. Drove up. Down next day at half-past 12. Remained till 6 or 7. Came up by train. Can't remember the time. Led her to expect she would see me at St. Leonard's. No intercourse then with my present wife, except by writing, not with view to marrying. The money was given her by sending and giving it at St. Leonard's; 45*l.* or 50*l.*; all I had with me. I was obliged to pass her lodgings. Did not point them out.

Mr. Overend then addressed the Court for the defendant, contending that the plaintiff's statements were unworthy of credit, and had been distinctly contradicted by the defendant.

Mr. Starling, examined by the Court (the draught deeds being produced).—In consequence of conversations with Captain Handley, introduced release. He explained his views, and I suggested two documents, one for the child separately. I said she said he had promised to marry her, and he alluded to it in his letter, and he paused and said nothing, and it passed on. He did not deny the promise; but discussed the question of damages in an action of breach of promise. We both agreed that 150*l.* a year was more than any damages she could obtain. There was another conversation after he had approved the draught. I suggested the release. Went over the whole matter with him. I don't think anything was said about the effect of the release on the damages. He was a stranger to me! Never employed by either except on this occasion. Was not employed by the baronet in question.

The witness was then examined by Mr. Glasse on his bill of costs.

By the Court.—Plaintiff was called Mrs. Boyle in our conversations.

Mr. Glasse was heard in reply.

The Vice-Chancellor now referred to the facts in detail, and said the impression made upon his mind as to the deportment of the plaintiff and defendent and their manner of giving evidence was that as to collateral matter—namely, as to the plaintiff having received money from two gentlemen at the same time, and, as to the defendant, as to his having travelled alone with his present wife—was that they had both perfected with the questions; but on the main and important issue, whether there was or was not a promise to marry, they were both distinct in their answers—one that there was, the other that there was not such promise. In that state of things, there being oath against oath, inasmuch as the *onus* lay on the plaintiff, who alleged the promise, the decision must be against her, unless there were other circumstances not in dispute sufficient to lead to the conclusion that the defendant was not speaking the truth. His Honour thought there were. First, the letter, and then the interview with Mr. Starling, and the pause and most expressive silence of the defendant. Mr. Starling's evidence was uncontradicted, and there was no doubt of its truth. Then came the answer, in which the defendant swore that when the plaintiff asked him to marry her he avoided the question, whereas when examined in court he swore that he always said that he would not or could not—a totally different thing. Here there were circumstances which compelled him (the Vice-Chancellor) to come to the conclusion that a jury on such evidence would give a verdict in the plaintiff's favour, and he, sitting as a jury, must also give the same verdict. But, even assuming that the fact of the promise to marry her was *in dubio*, there was sufficient consideration in the release of all claims by the plaintiff, upon the terms agreed upon through Mr. Starling, neither upon the letter nor what subsequently passed, the condition to live in this country being a condition precedent. Upon the question of testimony the position of the parties was contrasted, and, no doubt, having regard to the fact that the defendant picked up the plaintiff in the street, it would be difficult to believe that a gentleman of family and fortune would make such a promise, however much attached to her, as he would be deterred by feelings of self-respect; but that improbability would be much diminished if that gentleman was one whose course of life betokened a deficiency of regard for himself or the honour of his family, and his Honour regretted very much to say that such was the case with the defendant. Not only was he connected with the turf, and led an immoral life, but he indulged in habits which damaged his fortune, and went by a fictitious name not only as to matters connected with the turf, but in the neighbourhood in which he resided, and held out that the plaintiff was his wife, thereby dishonouring the name of Handley. Upon the whole, the plaintiff was entitled to a decree for specific performance for the payment of an annuity of 100*l.* to herself, and 50*l.* to her daughter, Lucy Coverdale, from the 25th of March 1862, the latter being entitled to the whole annuity of 150*l.*, if she survived her mother, for her life, both being to their separate use without power of anticipation, and on the conditions prescribed by the defendant, who must execute the proper deeds to be settled in chambers, and covenant for himself, his executors, &c., to pay; not give security, the terms being generally that the plaintiff should not reside within ten miles of London, not molest the defendant or cohabit with any man, or assign, or do any act whereby the annuity was vested in any other person; and that the annuity should be forfeited in case she became bankrupt or insolvent; the defendant to pay the costs of this suit.

PIEBALDS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

WHETHER a man can make the best of both worlds is an ancient thesis of polemical disputation. At various periods in the history of the Church, the opinion of Christian teachers appears to have variously inclined towards an affirmative or a negative solution. If it is legitimate to compare great things with small, an analogous question seems to occupy the minds of politicians in our day. "Is it possible to make the best of both political parties?" is the theorem on whose solution they are anxiously engaged. With a considerable number of them, the reply seems to be in the affirmative. The plan by which the requisite combination of advantages is effected is bold, but ingenious. A statesman requires two things. He requires a set of opinions for use in public discussion, and upon other solemn occasions; and he requires, of course, a political office. With the older generation of statesmen, it was the habit to seek for both these requisites upon the same side of the political arena. But the modern plan is far better. Now, the provident politician takes his opinions from one party and his office from the other. The arrangement is in the nature of an insurance, or of what a betting man would call "hedging." You stand to win, in some sort, whichever party is in power. If you have the ill luck to be out of office, at least you have the consolation of thinking that the opinions which you profess are in the ascendant. On the other hand, if your opinions are at a discount, you are comforted by the more material solace which the possession of office is capable of conferring. It is astonishing how rapidly this new contrivance for providing against the vicissitudes of public life has become the fashion. Lord Palmerston is a Confederate, and a Dane; and therefore he adjusts his position to the character of his opinions by placing himself at the head of an Administration which interprets its neutrality with a leaning towards the Federals, and shapes its diplomacy to suit the ends of Germany. Lord Russell first rose in the world, and has since cultivated his reputation, by assuming and maintaining the character of a resolute Reformer. In fact on a recent occasion, he observed that he had supported Reform when he was young, and would not desert it when he was old. Accordingly he occupies a prominent post in an Administration which has buried Reform, and has treated the idea of reviving it with ridicule. During the first twenty-five years of his political life, Mr. Gladstone was a vehement Churchman, and, if he can be said to possess any personal following, it is among those who once believed in his ardour for the Church, and do not like to confess that they have been befooled. Accordingly, he, and one or two others in a similar condition, have enrolled themselves in a Government whose policy has been in the main anti-ecclesiastical, and are upheld by a party whose objection to everything that is old-fashioned in our ecclesiastical policy is exceedingly emphatic.

Lord Stanley has recently come forward to show that this practice is not confined to Ministers. Indeed, his adhesion to the plan is far the most remarkable of any. Concerning the others, it might be said, by persons who take an uncharitable view of public affairs, that their course has been dictated by a mere desire to retain their offices. But he is open to no such imputation. If he had pursued the vulgar plan of sitting and voting upon the side with which his opinions connected him, he might have held office with little intermission ever since he entered Parliament. Of course it is possible that he may possess a secret fund of Conservatism which is known to his friends, but with which the external public is not acquainted. But, so far as it is possible to form a judgment from his public speeches, he agrees in the main with that school of politicians of which Mr. Milner Gibson is the smiling and successful disciple, and Mr. Bright the scowling and unsuccessful leader. On the two dominant subjects of the day—ecclesiastical legislation and foreign policy—he is certainly at one with them. Last year he spoke in favour of Mr. Bouverie's Bill for admitting Dissenters to a certain class of endowments which are now held by members of the Established Church—a scheme which is the *bete noire* of the Tories in Parliament, and still more of their supporters in the country and of which Mr. Gibson is a well-known advocate. The other night he made a speech at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, identifying himself with Mr. Gibson's school still more completely by proclaiming a policy of peace at any price and under all circumstances. It would have been easy for him to have limited his advocacy of peace to the questions of the moment. If he had simply expressed a desire to remain at peace with Germany or with America, he would have expressed an opinion which is certainly not confined to the Manchester school of politicians. But he preferred a general statement. A dangerous agitation against the House of Commons was not, he said, to be feared, so long as that body "had the good sense to keep at peace with its neighbours." No qualification, no reservation of the cases in which English honour or interests might be attacked, was admitted to diminish the force of his sweeping proposition. Mr. Bright could not have formulated the Peace theory more plumply, or have more confidently threatened those who violated it with the wrath of the unenfranchised. It seems at first sight strange that, where there is such a perfect accord of opinion, there should be any antagonism of political position. Why should Lord Stanley have been, with little respite, freezing for those last fifteen years in the cold shade of opposition, while Mr. Gibson has been, at least during the latter portion of that time, sunning himself in the *dolce far niente* of office? But the contrast ought at least to tell in favour of Lord Stanley, who prefers the more laborious and obscurer work, and disdains the vulgar prize. It must be remembered that a great deal may be done for any set of opinions by a man who is content to simulate a sympathy with his opponents. If he watches his opportunities with care, and makes a good use of every crisis, he may entice or hustle them into a policy the thought of which may make them wring their hands with shame and vexation when Lord Stanley generally commits, or chooses, to it, but from which they cannot afterwards escape. Lord Palmerston has done a good deal in this way with the Liberals. So long as he continued to exercise a practical control over his colleagues, he was very successful in making them pursue a policy in many respects strongly Conservative under the cloak of highly Liberal watchwords. When Lord Stanley succeeds to the position of Conservative leader, he will no doubt act much by the Conservatives in power.

It is only upon the hypothesis that he intends to follow the example which the aged Premier has set him in this respect that Lord Stanley's self-denying political position can be explained. At the same time the explanation is not a perfect one. Lord Stanley must be shrewd enough to know that he is departing from his model in one very material particular. Lord Palmerston never lets slip a Conservative sentiment, except perhaps at some moment of panic when he requires a few Conservative votes. Lord Stanley's declaration in favour of unconditional peace, and of all Mr. Gladstone's financial measures (which at the time he voted against), was indiscreet, if he intended to recommend himself to the party to which he nominally belongs. It immediately provoked a sarcastic retort in the *Times*, which of course skilfully pretended to believe that he was speaking as the mouthpiece of his party. It is so irritating to have other people's sentiments put into one's mouth, that the speech at Merchant Taylors' Hall will probably make the Conservatives even less friendly to their young chief than they were before. If, indeed, it is to be regarded in the light of a farewell oration preparatory to making the painful plunge of conversion, it is more reconcilable with Lord Stanley's reputation for sagacity. Before Father Newman seceded from the Church of England, he retired for a while from active public life, and published an apology for all his attacks upon the opinions which he was preparing to profess. It may be that these two preliminary ceremonies are always performed by intending converts who take a long time about their conversion, and that Mr. Gladstone may yet have to prepare himself to struggle with a dangerous competitor for the lead of the Radical party.

A NIGHT IN THE PYRAMIDS.

(FROM "AN EXPLORATION OF THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT," IN THE AMERICAN MONTHLY KNICKERBOCKER.)

THE Pyramids, from whose summits fifty centuries looked down upon the sluggish Nile, had awakened in me a singular interest. A strange attraction drew me often to the feet of these stupendous piles, whose Titanic masonry, measureless bulk and duration, dwarf the mightiest deeds essayed since their erection. I doubted the explanations given by the learned of their origin. The labour of one hundred thousand men for twenty years could hardly have been needed to fix a meridian. I was equally confident that the greatest of them all, Cheops, had not been erected for the tomb of a single king. Explorations had been made long before. An entrance to the greatest had rewarded the zeal of Belzoni. A narrow passage had led him deep into the rocky centre, where he, the first who had disturbed the silence of the ages which reigned there, had found himself before an empty sarcophagus. I had also explored this Pyramid, but the royal one who, it may be, had afar off in the night of time tenanted this deep chamber, had vanished ages before. The firm conviction that took possession of me that this great explorer had paused upon the threshold of the mystery, that he had turned back from the very door, excited my imagination to a feverish intensity of action. I now devoted myself, my life, my studies, and my whole soul, to this greatest of the Pyramids. I spent my days alone, in scaling the faces of the work, climbing its steps, seemingly laid for those Titans who warred with Jove; I criticized each seam and fissure; I sounded and tried every stone with bar and hammer. By night I wandered around its base, my eyes and thoughts riveted on the mighty pile with a thrilling fascination. It was silent, grand, awful. The night-wind, drifting from the Lybian desert, moaned around its summit, as sadly and mournfully as if it were nature's requiem for the souls of the unnumbered dead whose dust drifted around its deep foundations. My servant Achmet, or companion—he partook more of the latter than the former character—finally joined me in my researches here. At last, affected by my zeal, he declared that he was able to reveal a secret of the Great Pyramid likewise never yet disclosed to a Frank. He had received the knowledge only by solemn adjurations to reveal it to none save those of his race and mystery. He said that he could point out an apartment deep under the stony centre of the pile, which no Frankish explorer had even suspected, and which those of his own mystic line had always shrunk from entering. He had been led to its threshold once, long years ago, by his ancestor, who suffered him to look within, but not to enter. This ancestor declared to Achmet that the disclosure had been hand of down to himself in precisely the same solemn manner and with the like solemn adjuration, never to touch with foot or hand the stony floor inside the door. I lent a greedy ear to Achmet's assertion, for, as I have related, I had long felt a conviction that former explorers had turned away from the Great Pyramid and its mystery, satisfied that the whole had been revealed in the single little apartment and the empty sarcophagus. He yielded to my will, and consented, though reluctantly, to become my guide to the Mystery of the Great Cheops—so *it* is called. I assented to his entreaty that our expedition should be by night, and that his disclosures should be inviolable secrets. I could with difficulty await the hour, and I paced the earthen floor of our temporary hovel, exalted by hope, but a prey to a strange agitation. Thick darkness at last crept from the eastward, tardily following the departed sun across the trackless desert and the old Nile. Black clouds drooped from the sky until they seemed to rest upon the very apex of the Pyramid. The moon, a waning crescent, had closely followed the sun in its departure, and not a single star lent its ineffectual ray to cheer the gloomy scene. Solemn and awful, charged with the secrets of fifty centuries, stood, in its eternal, imperishable majesty, the Pyramid. To my excited ear, the gentle night-wind, moaning in snatches across the black, melancholy waste, now sinking, now swelling in volume brought, as I half fancied, an articulate, sorrowful warning against the meditated desecration. Provided with torches, to be lighted when needed, and a few implements, we took our dark way across the sands to the Great Pyramid. With infinite labour, in the darkness, we scaled its side. It was a work of danger even to ourselves; impossible to those not, like us, familiar with every stony step and crevice. The storms of ages had somewhat disintegrated the pile. We attained the entrance long known to travellers, half way up the majestic slope, and into this my guide conducted me. Having progressed a few paces into this narrow and obstructed way, we kindled our torches. They cast a smoky, flickering glare upon the dull, chiselled blocks of stone. Each with flambeau held out before him to guide his steps through the dismal maze, we went on, without speaking. A multitude of bats, which had taken shelter in the dark crannies overhead, flew out at our approach and circled around our torches upon their leathery wings, as weird, silent, and ghostly as if they had been indeed the spirits of the dead builders of this stupendous wonder. The passage was very narrow, and too low, much of the way, to allow us to walk erect. It was crooked, now turning to the right or left, and now ascending to a higher or descending to a lower level. It was obstructed by sand and rubbish, the *debris* of the ages. We had slowly and painfully achieved two hundred feet of our way, as nearly as I could judge, when Achmet halted at an abrupt angle of the passage. We were yet in the well-known way which led to the already-discovered apartment, though we had not yet accomplished above half the distance. Handing his torch to me, my guide raised a heavy iron bar which he had brought, and proceeded to sound the great stone of the wall. These bore the marks of the chisels of the architects as freshly as if they had laid them down at last sunset, and would take them up and resume their work at next sunrise. It needed but a moment to satisfy my guide. In response to his blows, every great stone gave forth a dead, solid sound, destitute of elasticity, so to speak, save one, which rang under his blow; it seemed to vibrate, almost with the twang of a harp-string! "Now," said my conductor in a low, hushed voice, "I am about to disclose to your eyes a passage and a secret which, during more than ten centuries, has been traversed by no feet, beholden by no eyes, save of two or three of my own race. I know that, of this generation, I alone possess the secret." He was again silent; he seemed to be oppressed with a superstitious dread, a feeling so common to the dwellers of the "sun-burnt East," yet with which the bolder nature of the Anglo-Saxon has so little sympathy. After a brief pause, he inserted the flat, sharp point of the crow between the great square-faced stone and the stony floor whereon we stood. Obedient to no powerful effort, to my amazement, the ponderous block slid slowly backward, or rather inward, as if it were poised upon rollers. There was revealed a dismal, dust-choked passage, or channel, much narrower than that in which we stood. It plunged downwards toward the very foundations of the Pyramid, with a declivity extending much further, apparently, than our murky torches could project their light. Looking upon the accumulations of an impalpable dust clinging upon the slope, it was easy to credit this mystic's assertion that, for more than a decade of centuries no mortal foot had attempted this perilous declivity. Yea, one might believe that it had never been invaded, since the workmen had sealed up the Great Pyramid upon the day whereon great Sesostris, or Rameses, or their sires had been gathered to their eternal sleep within this, their all-enduring, time-defying Home! My imagination had long been stimulated to an abnormal activity. Now, as we stood in the mouth of this mysterious hollow way, a multitude of conceptions thronged an endless, a riotous host through my brain. These images—for they possessed that vividness—were without the control of my will. This was powerless. I could neither direct their course nor tear my mind from the subject. I was as in a trance. Yet I know that I dreamed. But my mental processes then possessed the two distinctive phenomena of dreams—first, my will was without its power of control; second, my conceptions, the beings of my heated imagination took substantial, as it were, real forms, and thronged before me full of a wild, chaotic life. I retained enough of reason to assure me that the date of my existence was fixed in the nineteenth century, yet in my mental action, in my soul, I lived, for at that moment, standing in the dark tomb of great Sesostris, in that far-off age, across the dark abyss of time among those mighty tenants of an infant world who had left such a giant impress upon its face! The knowledge which I had pursued so arduously, and had gleaned, with other scholars, so laboriously from cryptographic inscriptions, all the fragments were, so to speak, fused in the crucible of my super-heated imagination. It appeared into new forms; a new order was produced; links were forged; lost parts of the system were re-created; all instantly and involuntarily; and the whole of that grand civilization, the pomp of a regal priesthood, ministering amid clouds of incense in a thousand gorgeously columned temples; the regal grandeur of Rameses, high enthroned in the grandly-restored halls of Karnak, environed by clouds of victoriously-returning chieftains, bringing the spoils of a hundred conquered kingdoms, and leading also captive to the Nile Malek Aiudah, "the King of the Jews," the son of Solomon; old Nile, covered with barks wafted by purple, perfumed sails of silk, and cutting the waters with prows of beaten gold, bearing princesses of dark and gorgeous beauty to the feast or to the temple; the statue of Memnon, upon its gigantic, monolithic throne, and vocal with its glad salute to the rising sun; all, all flooded and oppressed my mind, as with an intolerable weight of splendour, a load which I could not lay down. I know that, amid all, a deadly fear shot across my heart, that this state might be the precursor of madness. With this very vision my yet unsubdued reason interwove a dark thread, a memory of some strangely-gifted ones, who, having given their studies and their hearts too devotedly to a single subject, had at last made shipwreck of their minds—had shattered the mirror in its focus, so that it gave back but distorted images. These thoughts, this vision, so to speak, that has taken time in the recital, passed through my mind in two or three minutes. They occupied only the time while Achmet was busy fastening the end of a long and strong cord, which he had brought to assist our descent. I felt a thrill of joy when he broke in upon my reverie, and aided me to wrench my thoughts back to *the now* and *the here*. We began the perilous descent, each clinging to the rope with one hand, while holding the torch in the other. The passage plunged to the north, at an angle of forty-five degrees. Apparently, there were no steps cut in the rock, though we could not distinguish, through the accumulated dust, whether there were any remains of a stairway. Our safety proved to be in the rope. But for such support, we must have plunged headlong into the abyss of the Pyramid. The passage was no more than three feet wide, sometimes much narrower. Often huge hewn stones in impending overhead so encroached upon the crooked way that we were forced to grope upon hands and knees. I estimated that we had traversed more than three hundred feet; it had occupied a half hour. At length, the perilous descent over, we stood upon a level stone, about eight feet square. Here we were able to stand upright, and rest our cruelly-taxed limbs. It was a small square chamber, about ten feet in altitude, intended, probably, as a resting-place only. The blood confined in our veins was laden with the smoke of our torches, and even now respiration became laboured. We paused but to replenish our torches. I knew that Achmet had not yet reached the—to him and his race—dread mystery. The moment, however, sufficed for a rapid survey of the walls. They were graven smoothly, and were covered with the characters which blazon every rock in Egypt with a history. They were not chiselled, but painted in vermillion, as bright as if it had been laid on but yesterday. One of the four walls is nearly covered by a seemingly allegorical picture, upon which I gazed with speechless wonder. Could it be possible that here, in the heart of this pyramid, I beheld the pictured story of the fall of man, as recorded in the Holy Bible? In glowing colours there shone in the smoky light of our flambeaux, a serpent, with human arms and legs, in the act of offering an apple to an Egyptian woman! I could not tear my eyes from it until Achmet dragged me away, warning me that our torches were not sufficient to permit longer pause here. I recurred with terror to our situation, should we indeed be cut off in the stony heart of the Pyramid, without light! Achmet again s

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP STORR FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight.....2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .....2s. 0d. do.
Two „ „ .....1s. 11½d. do.
One „ „ .....1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland.....1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Managers will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's drafts on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERSHOT CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. .....2s. „
3 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
2 do. .....1s. 11½d. do.
1 do. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.....2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities and discounts Government and approved Private Bills thereon.

COMMISSION.

Purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank Shares, ½ per cent.

Receipt of other Securities received for safe custody, and Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

Transferring Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any further information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 20th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and California.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight.... 6 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ 5 „
„ „ 3 „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—, to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 18th July 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Kolapore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,35,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ „ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ „ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
„ „ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account to or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On retaining Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 10,000,000 (£1,000,000.) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,225,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....1s. 11¾d. „
Sight.....1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-37 cts. „
3 Do. Do..... „ 2-51 „ „
Sight..... „ 2-46 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislature of Council in India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. TREMLETT, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand 1s. 11¾d. „

On demand Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000 Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s. „
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.

Incorporated with unlimited liability under Act No. XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ALLAPANBHOY HABIEBHOY, Esq.—*Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 „ „ 4 do. do.
Do. 6 „ „ 5 do. do.
Do. 12 „ „ 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.—*Chairman.*

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. | SAMUEL L. ACLAND, Esq.
A. P. WALLACE, Esq. | COWASJEE JEHANGEER, Esq.
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq. | E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

THE Association advances money on the Deposit of Title Deeds of approved freehold or leasehold property in India, with or without regular mortgage.

Negociates Loans on Mortgage for long or short periods.

Makes advances on Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

Effects the purchase and sale of Shares, Stocks, &c.

Receives money on deposit for brief or extended periods, on terms to be agreed upon.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF [illegible] LISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMB[illegible]

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,[illegible]
Rs. 50,000
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4
On do. 6 do. 5
On do. 12 do. 6
No interest allowed on Current Acco[illegible]
Rs. 50,000, unless by special [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight..... at 2s. 0¼d. per rupee.
4 „ ..... 2s. „
3 „ ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
2 „ ..... 1s. 11½d. „
1 „ ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand 1s. 11¾d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent ; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest on Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged.....
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4½ Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall Byculla and Fort.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½ and 2¾.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2¾.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Accumulated Funds, £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148
Do. do. 1859..... 228,314
Do. do. 1860..... 262,977
Do. do. 1861..... 293,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DEAR CHAIRS, BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance on the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomsay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital : £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. .....Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. .....London.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq., ...London.

Directors.

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. .....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. .....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. .....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. .....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. .....Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. .....Liverpool.
George B. Kerfoot, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. .....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. .....Edinburgh.
George May, Esq. .....London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. .....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. .....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. .....London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. .....Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq. .....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson .....Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. .....London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Bousfield, Esq., (Price, Bousfield & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Loss by lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON :

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under :—

Bombay.....Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras.....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta.....Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong.....Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai.....Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

7 Cases containing Brass bound Railway Portmanteaus, Brussels Carpet Bags, Venetian do., Overland Trunks, Clamped Lawn Railway Portmanteaus, Leather Portmanteaus, Clamped American Cloth do., American Cloth Bags, &c.

1 Case containing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

AT 1 P.M.

One Mail Phæton nearly new by "Holman" Long Acre, and a pair of Bay Arab Horses, 3 and 4 years old, and a set of double Harness. The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

A pair of Gray Horses.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF 755 SHARES IN THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED.)

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at at their Rooms, by order of Tribhowan Anundjee and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Jewraj Megjee, Assaria Ludha and Petamber Pudomsey—

755 Shares in the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS AND OTHERS.

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay :—

On MONDAY the 1st, WEDNESDAY the 3rd, and on FRIDAY the 5th of August next, at 2 P. M. on each day, (and if necessary in the following week on MONDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 10th of August next, at 12 P. M. on each day) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprises Copper Anglo varying from 2 to 4 inches, Iron ditto from 1 to 2 in., ditto T. 4 and 2½ in., Iron Anchors for Wooden Stocks with rings from 5 to 45 cwts. each, ditto. ditto with Shackles from 16 to 35 cwts. each, Anchors, Iron fastenings, Iron Shackles from 7 to 18 cwt. each, Cast Iron Furnace Bars, Iron Bolts and Nuts from ¼ by ½ to ¾ by 2 in., Brass Rag Bolts from 4½ to 14 in., Copper Long ditto from ½ to 3 in. Yellow and Blue Light Muntin, Brass Casting, Iron Cable Chains from ½ to 2½ in., and from 50 to 212 fathoms, Chain Rigging from ½ to 1 in., and from 50 to 150 fathoms, Half-round, Round and Square Iron from ½ to 8 in., Flat Iron from ½ by ½ to 6 by 1 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Iron Deck Nails 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ½ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ¼ to ¾ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ¼ in., to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Europe White Paint, Copper Bent, and other Pipes, from ¼ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ⅜ to 3 in., Iron Rivets from ½ to 4½ by ½ in., Iron Rivets snap-headed from ½ by ⅜ to 1 by ⅞ ; Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawserlaid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ½ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., 12 Screw Jacks, Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32, to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Octagon Cast Steel from ½ to 2½ in., Flat Cast Steel 1½ by ½ to 2 by ½ in., Flat Blister Steel from 2 by ⅜ to 3 by ⅞ in., Cabin Stoves, Iron Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe Iron Tacks of sizes, Iron Common, Galvanized, and Welded Thimbles of sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers ⅜ to 8 in., Iron Washers of sizes, 9 Downton's Patent Water Closets, 40 cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 181 Books of various descriptions,